

Nantucket Notes,
Historical, Genealogical
and
Biographical:
(Of special interest to Clan Coffin.)

Prepared by the late
Nathaniel Barney,
from the statements and manuscripts of
Benjamin Franklin Folger,
with an obituary notice of the ^{latter} ~~same~~ by
Elisa Barney.

missing
1/3/85 JKH
See N.E. Historical
& Genealogical Register
Jan, 1860

Nantucket.
Poe & Huprey and Robinsons,
Engravers and Station Office

Please read the Preface
Author.

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1887.

~~B. Franklin Folger's~~ Preface

The subjects of the following pages have been the study of the Author's life. He is now advanced in years and feeling that when he is gone the chain of communication between the first ^{or three} two generations which peopled Nantucket and their descendants of the present-day will be broken, it has often been with him to embody somewhat of the thrillingly interesting history and Biography of that distant period, to leave behind him, as a sort of legacy from the worthy little band who, for the enjoyment of religious freedom, emigrated hither in the middle of the 17th Century. That Band, of ^{one portion of} whom, Whittier said in the conclusion of his beautiful poem, illustrative of their escape and perilous voyage -

Far round the bleak and stormy Cape
The vent'rous Macey passed,
And on Nantucket's naked isle,
Drew up his boat at last.

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And yet that isle remaineth
A refuge of the free,
As when true-hearted Macey
Beheld it from the sea.

Free as the winds that rimmer
Her shrubless hills of sand,
Free as the waves that batter
Along her yielding land.

Than hers, at Duty's summons,
No loftier spirit stirs, -

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Not falls o'er human suffering
A sadder tear than hers.

God bless the sea-beat island! -
And grant for evermore,
That Charity and Freedom dwell,
As now, upon her shore!

That the Author should assume to be a "connecting chain &c" may seem an arrogation to some, and to such a word of explanation is necessary. It should be remembered that it was his earliest-care to collect every memorial connected with the early Biography of the infant colony, and on receiving those ancient manuscripts and records, of which he has a most valuable collection, to have a thorough understanding of such parts as needed an explanation, from those who lived contemporaneous with the generation from which they proceeded, but who have within the last fifty years passed onward, and mingled with those choice spirits to whom in their life time they delighted to recur, and of whom they could give so many interesting particulars, the knowledge of which has been indispensable in the ~~preparation~~^{compilation} of the work.

Among these were Sarah Worth, Great-grand daughter of William Worth Senr; Mary Black, daughter of Eleazer Folger Junr; Stephen Barnard, grandson of Nathaniel; Benben Folger, great-grand son of Peter; and Ruth Gardner, grand daughter of Stephen Hussey. All the above lived to a great age, and the latter near the five score years, retaining her strong mental powers to the end of her life. The writer called to see her about a week before her death, when she referred to the wife of her kinsman John Hussey, and recounted a circumstance that came under her own observation, in connection with the Indians, which had transpired nearly 90 years before. To this interesting woman we shall have occasion to

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refer in the work before us. By the kindness of Mary Black, we came in possession of a manuscript-record of William Worth, beginning in 1662, and continuing for a period of 52 years to 1714/15.

Her father, as County register, had previously placed these on the public Records. This ancient-work has been of incalculable value to the writer during the years of his genealogical research, and a reference thereto ^{has been} ~~will be~~ had throughout this work.

The ancient-documents of which the author has availed himself, may be relied upon as authentic; and if they disprove some of the reports and traditions, which have passed currently throughout the community, it will be no subject of regret to those who place a higher estimate upon truth, than on fiction!

Although it has been our intention to give a Genealogical and Biographical Treatise, yet as other subjects have presented themselves in connection with these, we have not-hesitated to incorporate them, under the impression that a little variety of this kind would give greater interest to the work.

We have taken a summary view of the first-possessors of the island, and of their families; believing this course would be most-acceptable, inasmuch as a knowledge of the first and second generations, will enable those who are now active on the stage of life, to trace their genealogy to the original ancestor, so far as the knowledge of it can be obtained, and which is generally confined to the generation which emigrated to Nantucket. It will be observed that we use the numeral distinction of the months in some cases, and in others their ordinary names. If we adopted either in all cases, it would lead to much confusion, inasmuch as March was the first-month during the whole time through which we have to travel in the first-century of our labors. We consider these records of William Worth, "to be worthy of all acceptance," and we have been careful to take the months just as he entered them at that distant period, which in the earlier part was by the names, & generally, in the latter, by the numbers of the months.

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In the Orthography of ^{where there are differences,} proper names, we have been careful
to adopt that which obtains the more generally, in the ancient
manuscripts to which we ^{have} had recourse.

In addition to the Biography of the earlier settlers,
it has been our intention to give the original stock,
whence every name is derived, of the present generation,
that each one may trace his ancestry; & those families
of Nantucket origin, now resident abroad, are also, ^{so far as we have the knowledge,}
included in the work.

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The first-discovery of Nantucket is conceded to Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602. He landed at one of the Elizabeth-Islands, and subsequently proceeded on his voyage to Virginia, having sailed from England in a small bark with thirty two persons, the object of whom, it is said, was to select a place in that colony for a plantation.

In 1641 the whole island was deeded to Thomas Mayhew, and his son Thomas, by James Forett agent of Lord Sterling.

Tristram Coffin, having in view a residence for himself and family, was induced to visit the islands lying south of Cape Cod. To that end, early in the summer of 1659, he proceeded to Martha's Vineyard, which had been for several years inhabited by the whites; among whom Thomas Mayhew was the principal.

After stopping there a few days, and finding that the title to Nantucket was vested in Thomas Mayhew, and that he was ready to dispose of the greater part of said right, he proceeded to Nantucket, in order that he might survey the island, confer with the sachem, and learn from themselves, how far they were friendly to an emigration of the whites, and ^{whether they} were ready to make a relinquishment of their title to the lands; provided that on examination, he found the island presented inducements for a permanent removal thither. It seems that there were two propelling objects in the mind of this Pioneer, which induced the prosecution of this interesting voyage. One was a strong desire to remove from the neighborhood in which he was then located; and another equally praiseworthy was the wish that his children might be provided with settlements or homes around him, where they could ^{secure} ~~live~~ ^{enjoy} ~~live~~ ^{liberty &} live in the full enjoyment of their individual rights! In his first-intercourse with the Indians, may be witnessed a manifestation of the same catholic spirit, which, at a later

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period, actuated the Founder of Pennsylvania, in the settlement of that ~~new~~ colony.

In this voyage of survey, Tristram Coffin was accompanied by Edward Starbuck, and others of his neighbors; and on his leaving the vineyard for Nantucket, he took with him Peter Folger, one of the ^{then} residents there, as an interpreter of the Indian language. This visit resulted in an opinion favorable to a removal; a verbal understanding being had with the Sachems, that they would convey such parts as should be required; which at a subsequent period was confirmed, as will be seen by an instrument-hereafter appended.

The company returned to the vineyard, and an agreement was made with Thomas Mayhew, that he would convey his interest in the island to these adventurers and their associates; making certain reservations which are specified in the deed of conveyance to Tristram Coffin and others, as follows.

"Be it known, unto all men, by these presents, that I, Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, merchant, do hereby acknowledge, that I have sold unto Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swain, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swain and William Dile, all that right and interest that I have in the island of Nantucket by Patent, the right I bought of James Fennett, Steward to the Lord Sterling, and Richard Vines, sometimes of Iaco, gentleman, Steward general to Sir Ferdinando George, knight, as by conveyance, under their hands and seals, appeareth, for them, the aforesaid, to enjoy, and their heirs and assigns for ever, with all the privileges thereunto belonging, for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty pounds of current pay, unto whomsoever I, the said Thomas Mayhew, my heirs or assigns, shall appoint, and also, two Beaver hats, one for myself and one for my wife; and further, this is to declare, that I, the said Thomas Mayhew, have reserved to myself that neck upon Nantucket, called Masquetuck, or that neck of Land called Nushayle, the neck but one northerly of Masquetuck, the aforesaid sale in any wise notwithstanding; and further I, the said Thomas

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Mayhew, am to bear my part of the charges of the said purchases above named, and to hold one twentieth part of all lands purchased already, or shall be hereafter purchased, upon the Island, by the Purchasers aforesaid, to their heirs and assigns forever; because it is that I really sold all my Patent-right to the aforesaid nine men, and they are to pay me, or whomsoever I shall appoint them, the sum of Thirty-pounds in merchantable pay, in the Massachusetts, under which Government they now Inhabit, and two Beaver Hats; and I am to bear one twentieth-part of the charges of the purchase; and to have a twentieth-part of all lands and privileges, and to have which of the necks abovesaid that I will, myself paying for it only, the Purchasers are to pay what the Sachem is to have for Masquettuck, though I take the other neck.

And, in witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and seal, this second day of July, (which was then the fifth month according to the style) 1669.

Per me, Thomas Mayhew. (L. S.)

Witness, { John Smith,
Edward Seale.

May 10th. 1660.

The island was now purchased of Thomas Mayhew as the original Patentee, and the Sachems by their free act confirmed the purchase by making certain stipulations which with subsequent purchases gave those Ten associates and their successors an unquestionable title as the English proprietors of the Island of Nantucket. The instrument concludes as follows. "To have and to hold the aforesaid purchase of Land, and other appurtenances, as aforementioned, to them, Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Thomas Mayhew, and the rest, aforementioned, and their heirs and assigns, for ever.

In witness whereof, we, the said Sachems, have herewith set our hands and seals, the day and year above written.

The sign of Wanackmamack, [L.]

The sign of Nickamose. [L.]

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Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of us,

Peter Folger,

Felix Kuttashamagual,

Edward Starbuck,

I do witness this deed to be a true deed, according to the interpretation of Felix the interpreter; also, I heard Wanacknamack, but two weeks ago, say that the sale, made by Nickanose and he, should be good, and that they would do so, whatever comes of it.

Witness my hand, this 17th of first-month, 1664.

Peter Folger.

Witness,

Mary Starbuck,

The mark of John (I. C.) Coffin.

Wanacknamack and Nickanose acknowledged the above written to be their act and deed, in the presence of the General Court, this 12th of June, 1677, as attest.

Matthew Mayhew,

Secretary to the Gen. Court.

Some of the purchasers of the island now turned their attention to a removal thither. Most of these resided in Salisbury Mass, or its immediate neighborhood, having originally emigrated there from England. They were surrounded by those who had fled from persecution in their mother country, yet some of these very soon became persecutors themselves, and enacted laws which were subversive of individual freedom, and oppressive to those against whom they were instituted, inasmuch as liberty of conscience was stricken down.

One of these enactments forbade that any citizen should harbor or protect one of the people called Quakers, under a penalty of £5 for every hour's entertainment.

Thomas Macy rendered himself subject to the operation of this unrighteous edict, by receiving four of these obnoxious persons, during a rain storm, into his house. Two of these William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson were

of whom we have divided as follows —

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hanged the same year in Boston). For this act of common courtesy, he became subject to the penalty of the law, and he wisely determined that he would live no longer among a people who, for the most common hospitalities of life, regarded him as an offender. In this view, he, ^{probably} hastened his preparations for a removal to Nantucket, and in the Autumn of 1659 he embarked with his family to that place, accompanied by Edward Starbuck, James Coffin, ^{son of Tristram} Isaac Coleman and others. At that early period, such a voyage in a frail boat, and under such circumstances, must have foreshadowed perils from which a less adventurous and persecuted company would have shrunk; but they had counted the cost, and were prepared to incur it, at any hazard. They coasted along to the westward, crossed Boston Bay, and thence round Cape Cod to the north of the island, and landed on Nantucket, without any accident.

In the foregoing, the reader has had an illustration of the relentless spirit of persecution, and that whether it be gratified by the halberd, the gibbet, the fire or by banishment, it has been the same in all ages of the world; and what is most of all to be deplored, is the fact, that those who have in some instances been the loudest in complaint of an intolerant spirit have, in their turn, been foremost in meting out the same measure to others! What an instructive lesson does this page of history teach! An abode among savages, as the red man is termed, being preferred to one in the midst of civilization and comparative refinement, and for its attainment, the accumulated property of a number of years, was gladly sacrificed; and if it were not without a murmur, it was so far a free will offering, that tradition tells not of a single aspiration for ^{a return to} the homes which our fathers had left.

These wanderers chose a place for immediate settlement on the east side of Nantucket harbor, which then appeared to be the preferable place for the town, but subsequent observation induced the change, and that harbor was therefore abandoned.

It will be remembered that Thomas Macy's family came with him. His eldest daughter Sarah had been forewarned of a dangerous voyage, by one of the fortune
or warnings, the danger from of which we have dwelled as follows —

(A) In "The first or original list of ye Transmigrants of Salisbury in ye booke of Records", ^{are} found the following names of individuals connected with the early settlers of Nantucket. This was in the year 1650 and embraced 68 names. No 8 was John Rolfe. 11 John Severance. 37 Robert Pike. 66 Thomas Macy.

The birth of John, the son of John Rolfe is the first record of any male child among the English residents, by William Worth, "the 5th of March 1663 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". As this family did not continue its residence on the island, John, the son of John Swain born 1st Sept^r 1664 has been considered by common consent, the first male child. The record of four other children of John Rolfe is continued to the 5th Feb^r 1671 $\frac{1}{2}$, and nothing more is known of them.

John Severance was the father of Mary, the wife of James Coffin Sen^r. Robert Pike was the associate share owner of Christopher Hussey, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

"In Mr. Wroster's rate for 30th of Dec^r 1650", we find against the name of Thomas Macy 15 s. 8 d. Robert Pike 10 s. 8 d. John Rolfe 5 l. 00. 5 d. John Severance 8 s. 2 d.

In "A rate made 18th 5th Mo^r 52 for his halfe year due 24th 4th Mo^r", we find against the name of John Rolfe 17 s. 3 d. John Severance 12 l. 11 d. "Mrs Coffin" (probably Tristram Sen^r) 12 s. 1 d.

"This is a true copie of ye originall Rate on file as attests"

Signed - Thomas Bradbury Rec^d

(See B opposite page)

killers", in that day so numerous, and that she would in the attempt to land be drowned. She was then young, and when we reflect that such pretended super-natural agencies have some influence on the minds of those, even, who would fain eschew such a palpable delusion, it ceases to be a matter of surprise, that the girl shrunk ~~to~~ from trusting herself to the canoe which was in readiness to convey her to the shore. At first, her father used the word of command, saying, "Get into the boat, I don't care for that woman, nor for all the ~~xxxxxxx~~. The Lord is with us and who shall be against us?"

It was not however, till the daughter's fears were soothed and overcome, that she would trust herself to the care of the Indians, whose friendship and adroitness were proffered for her safe protection to the shore. Like the generality of such misguided inspiration, the prediction was a delusion, and the subject of it lived to form the first ^{connection} ~~connexion~~ in marriage of which there is any record, and to this ^{connection} ~~connexion~~ under different names, may be traced many of those, who are now active in the daily scenes which are passing before us. (See opposite page)

(B) But to return to Thomas Macy. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Hicott. He came from England in 1640, being then young, and had lived in Salisbury, Mass. till his emigration with his family to Nantucket as above. He died the 19th of ^{June} the Mo. 1682, aged 74 years, and his widow in 1706 aged 94 years. Four children married, and settled at Nantucket - viz -

John married, Deborah, daughter of Richard Gardner Senr.

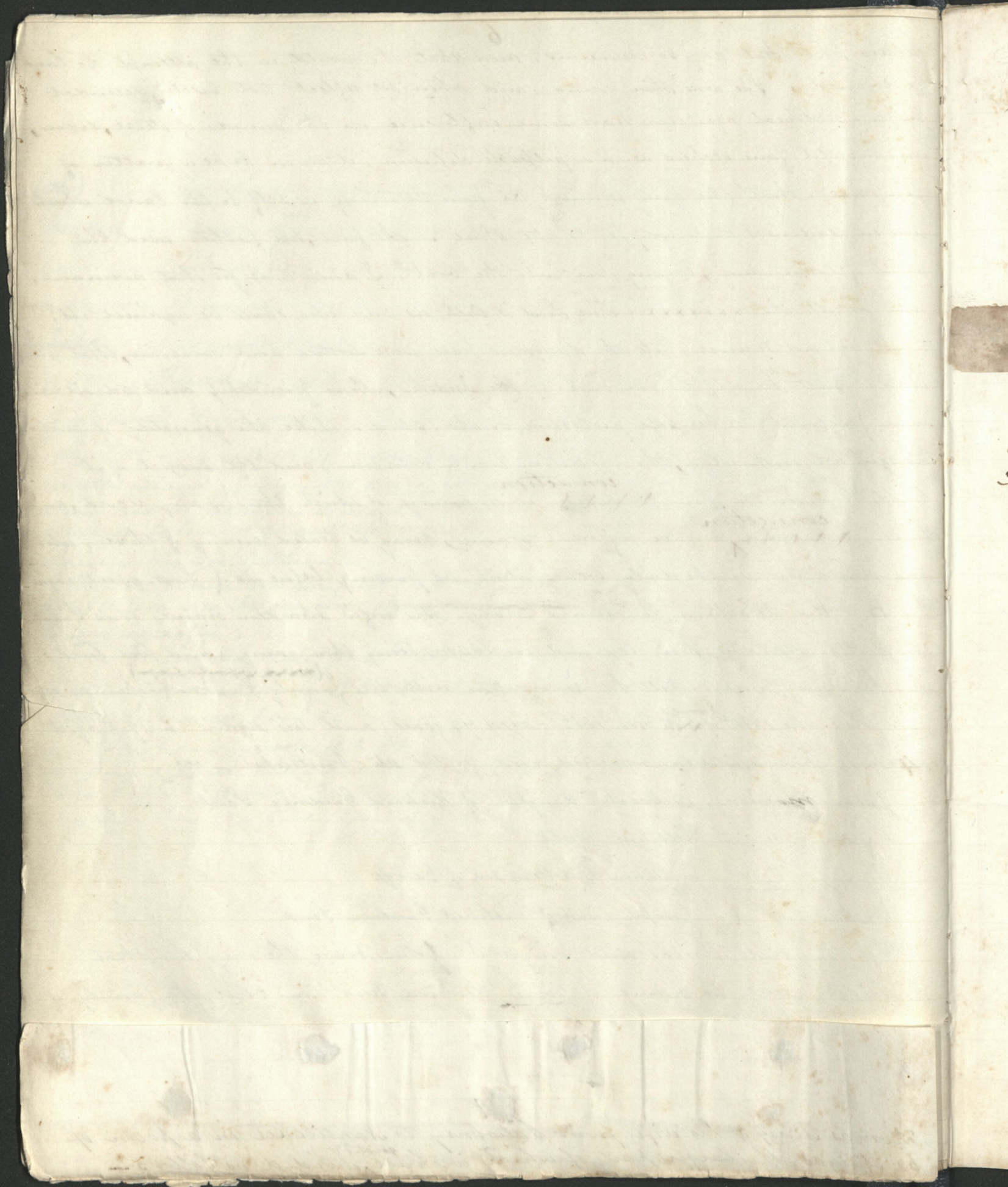
Sarah " William Worth

Mary " William Bunker son of George

Bethia " Joseph, son of Richard Gardner Senr

(Francis and Thomas died single.) John being the only son that married, all of the name of Macy descend from him; but the family of Thomas Macy Senr, under different names, is very extensive.

J. G. Whittier in one of his most happy productions, breathing with his ardent love of liberty, and full of his descriptive imagery, accompanies Thomas Macy & his wife from Salisbury to Nantucket in a poem of 62 stanzas, the larger part of which we have ^{quoted &} divided as follows -



7
*The Quaker who calls at Thomas Macey's door for shelter
makes the following appeal—*

'Friend! wilt thou give me shelter here?'
The stranger meekly said;
And, leaning on his oaken staff,
The goodman's features read.

'My life is hunted—evil men
Are following in my track;
The traces of the torturer's whip
Are on my aged back.

'And much, I fear, 'twill peril thee
Within thy doors to take
A hunted seeker of the Truth,
Oppressed for conscience sake.'

Oh, kindly spoke the goodman's wife—
'Come in, old man!' quoth she,—
'We will not leave thee to the storm,
Whoever thou may'st be.'

*The Quaker enters, & the poet then introduces his pursuers, the
scrupulous advocates of the law!*

Then came the aged wanderer in,
And silent sat him down;
While all within grew dark as night
Beneath the storm-cloud's frown.

But, while the sudden lightning's blaze
Filled every cottage nook,
And with the jarring thunder-roll
The loosened casements shook,

A heavy tramp of horses' feet
Came sounding up the lane,
And half a score of horse or more,
Came plunging through the rain.

'Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door,—
We would not be housebreakers;
A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In harboring banished Quakers.

'Open thy door, thou wicked man,
And let thy pastor in,
And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin.'

Thomas Macey is then introduced—

Out looked the cautious goodman then,
With much of fear and awe,
For there, with broad wig drenched with rain,
The Parish Priest he saw.

'What seek ye?' quoth the goodman,—
'The stranger is my guest;
He is worn with toil and grievous wrong,—
Pray let the old man rest.

'Now, out upon thee, canting knave!'—
And strong hands shook the door,
'Believe me, Macey,' quoth the Priest,—
'Thou'lt rue thy conduct sore.'

The Quaker then yields himself to his pursuers—

Up rose the ancient stranger then:
'My spirit is not free
To bring the wrath and violence
Of evil men on thee:

'I go, as to the slaughter led:
Friends of the poor, farewell!'—
Beneath his hand the oaken door,
Back on its hinges fell.

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His persecutors then seize their victim—

'Come forth, old gray-beard, yea and nay ;'
The reckless scoffers cried,
As to a horseman's saddle-bow
The old man's arms were tied.

*Macy & his wife are then pounced upon, but the poet makes
a way for their escape—*

'Ho, Sheriff!' quoth the ardent Priest—
'Take goodman Macy, too ;
The sin of this day's heresy,
His back or purse shall rue.'

And Priest and Sheriff, both together
Upon his threshold stood,
When Macy, through another door,
Sprang out into the wood.

'Now, good wife, as thou lovest me, haste !'
She caught his manly arm :—
Behind, the parson urged pursuit,
With outcry and alarm.

Ho ! speed the Macseys, neck or nought,—
The river course was near :—
The plashing on its pebbled shore
Was music to their ear.

A gray rock, tasseled o'er with birch,
Above the waters hung,
And at its base, with every wave,
A small light wherry swung.

A leap—they gain the boat,—and there
The goodman wields his oar :
'Ill luck betide them all'—he cried,—
'The laggards upon shore.'

Down through the crashing underwood,
The burley Sheriff came :—
'Stand, goodman Macy—yield thyself ;
Yield in the King's own name.'

Macy in triumph answers—

'Now out upon thy hangman's face !'
Bold Macy answered then,—
Whip *women*, on the village green,
But meddle not with *men*.

The Priest came panting to the shore,—
His grave, cocked hat was gone :
Behind him, like some owl's nest, hung
His wig upon a thorn.

'Come back—come back !' the Parson cried,
'The Church's curse beware.'
'Curse an' thou wilt,' said Macy, 'but
'Thy blessing prithee spare.'

'Vile scoffer !' cried the baffled Priest,—
'Thou'lt yet the gallows see.'
'Who's born to be hanged, will not be drowned,'
Quoth Macy merily ;

'And so, sir Sheriff and Priest, good bye !'
He bent him to his oar,
And the small boat glided quietly
From the twain upon the shore.

Macy

*The poet in a graphic manner ^{then} describes ^{their} ~~the~~ passage
in the boat which conveyed them to Nantucket, &
concludes as follows—*

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been

admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the year 1880.

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There is a list of the names of the persons who have been

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| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
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| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

The first of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the year 1880, is the name of the person who has been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the year 1880.

On passed the bark in safety
 Round isle and headland steep—
 No tempest broke above them,
 No fog-cloud veiled the deep.

Far round the bleak and stormy Cape
 The vent'rous Macey passed,
 And on Nantucket's naked isle,
 Drew up his boat at last.

And how, in log-built cabin,
 They braved the rough sea-weather;
 And there, in peace and quietness,
 Went down life's vale together;

How others drew around them,
 And how their fishing sped,
 Until to every wind of heaven,
 Nantucket's sails were spread;

How pale Want alternated
 With Plenty's golden smile;
 Behold, is it not written
 In the annals of the isle?

And yet that isle remaineth
 A refuge of the free,
 As when true-hearted Macey
 Beheld it from the sea.

Free as the winds that winnow
 Her shrubless hills of sand |
 Free as the waves that batter
 Along her yielding land.

Than hers, at Duty's summons,
 No loftier spirit stirs,—
 Nor falls o'er human suffering
 A readier tear than hers.

God bless the sea-beat island!—
 And grant for evermore,
 That Charity and Freedom dwell,
 As now, upon her shore!

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It was now late in the Autumn, and a shelter for the approaching winter demanded the first-attention of the emigrants. This was accomplished in the best-manner, which the skill, the time and materials afforded, and it proved sufficient for the emergency.

In the spring following, Edward Starbuck returned to Salisbury, and his presence among those of his immediate family and friends, whose hearts had been excited for the safety of that boat's company, gave a thrill of joy throughout the neighborhood. The knowledge he had gained during his sojourn on the island, enabled him to give many interesting particulars, to such as desired the information, in view of a removal to the island, and which was entertained at the time the first-company embarked. Accordingly in the same year (1660) Edward Starbuck returned to the island, accompanied by eight or ten families.

The names of the original ten purchasers are already familiar, being repeated in the deeds which are preserved. Some of them never settled on the island, and of some others very little has been transmitted to us. But an interest is felt for those who were the pioneers in the settlement, and this induces something more than a passing notice. Of those Ten propagators, Tristram Coffin may be considered as among the most-prominent and influential. He was the son of Peter Coffin and Joanna Thimble. His wife's name was ^{only} ~~Dinah~~ Stephens. His, was no doubt, among the families above, which came ^{to Nantucket} in company with Edward Starbuck. They emigrated to this country from England in 1642, accompanied by his mother and two sisters, Eunice and Mary. His mother died in Boston in 1661. His sister Eunice married William Butler. His sister Mary married Alexander Adams. She had four children, Samuel, Mary, Susanna and Elizabeth. Mary married one Capt. Stratton. Susanna married one Paxton, and Elizabeth was Darkman of Boston. At the time he left his native home his family consisted of three sons and one daughter - viz - Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth and James; to these were added in this country, Mary, John and Stephen.

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These all settled in Nantucket, except Peter, Tristram Jun^r and Elizabeth. The five that came hither married, neither of whom, nor of those who remained behind, ^{married} the second time; and ^{they all} left families. Some of them were very numerous. The children of James were seven sons and seven daughters. Six of each married and settled at Nantucket. The Coffin family, not only on Nantucket and ^{the} Vineyard descend from Tristram Coffin Sen^r, but the Coffins generally, of New England. Indeed there are very few native children of Nantucket who may not trace their ancestry to this ~~the~~ individual. He died 2^d of Oct^r 1681. His exact age is not known. We will subjoin a record of his children, with their marriage connection.

Peter	— married	Abigail Starbuck, daughter of Edward.
Tristram	"	Widow of Henry Somerby
Elizabeth	"	Stephen Greenleaf of Boston
James	"	Mary Severance
Mary	"	Nathaniel Starbuck, son of Edward
John	"	Deborah Austin, daughter of Benjamin
Stephen	"	Mary Bunker, daughter of George Sen ^r

When Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin visited this island in 1726 and considered him extensively he was connected with its inhabitants, his benevolence induced him to make provision for the establishment of a school, in the sum of twenty five hundred pounds sterling, for the instruction of the children of such as were thus connected, which was incorporated the succeeding year, and thereupon established, under the name of "Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's Lancasterian School."

Richard Savain

was among the elder portion of the Proprietors. The name of his first wife is not known. One son, only, settled on Nantucket. ^{The father} He married Jane, the widow of George Bunker (originally Jane Godfrey) for his second wife. After this marriage (which occurred abroad) they removed to Nantucket, bringing her Bunker children with her. These were —

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Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Look

William who married Mary Macy daughter of Thomas Sen^r

Mary " " Stephen Coffin son of Tristram Sen^r

Ann " " Joseph Coleman " " Thomas Sen^r

Martha " " Stephen Hussey " " Christopher

The death of his wife was on the 31st of Oct^r 1662 and is the first record by William Worth. He died the 14th of April 1682, and all of the name of Swain descend from him, by his only son John, who is named here after.

There are several incidents connected with the interesting family of William Bunker to which it may be well to refer before we pass on. His residence was at the east end of the island. Early one night after the family had retired to bed, the house was surrounded by Frenchmen in search of plunder.